ABSTRAK

Kerja sama antara Jepang dan Indonesia melalui kerangka Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) pada periode 2022 hingga 2024 menunjukkan upaya nyata kedua negara dalam mempercepat pengurangan emisi karbon di kawasan Asia. AZEC berfungsi sebagai platform kolaboratif yang menghubungkan berbagai aktor lintas sektor, dengan Jepang berperan sebagai penyedia teknologi, pendanaan, dan keahlian teknis, sementara Indonesia menjadi negara kunci dalam implementasi proyek transisi energi. Berbagai kolaborasi strategis terbentuk melalui penandatanganan memorandum of understanding, pengembangan proyek percontohan seperti carbon capture and storage (CCS), hidrogen bersih, dan optimalisasi panas bumi, serta penguatan komitmen untuk mencapai target dekarbonisasi nasional. Meskipun AZEC merupakan kerangka kerja multilateral, penerapannya beroperasi melalui mekanisme bilateral karena menyesuaikan kebijakan domestik masing-masing negara. Kolaborasi ini menghadapi sejumlah tantangan, termasuk perbedaan regulasi, kebutuhan pendanaan jangka panjang, serta kesenjangan kapasitas teknologi. Namun, dinamika tersebut memperlihatkan munculnya model baru tata kelola energi regional yang berbasis jaringan dan polisentris, serta menegaskan peran penting sinergi Jepang–Indonesia dalam mendorong transisi energi berkelanjutan di Asia.

Kata kunci: AZEC, Jepang dan Indonesia, emisi karbon, transisi energi, kerja sama bilateral, dekarbonisasi Asia.

ABSTRACT

The cooperation between Japan and Indonesia under the Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) framework during the period 2022 to 2024 reflects a concrete effort by both countries to accelerate carbon emission reduction in Asia. AZEC serves as a collaborative platform that connects multiple cross-sectoral actors, with Japan functioning as the provider of technology, financing, and technical expertise, while Indonesia acts as a key partner in the implementation of various energy transition projects. Strategic collaborations have been established through the signing of memorandums of understanding, the development of pilot projects such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), clean hydrogen, and geothermal optimization, as well as the strengthening of national decarbonization commitments. Although AZEC is designed as a multilateral framework, its implementation operates bilaterally due to the need to align with domestic energy policies within each country. This cooperation faces several challenges, including regulatory differences, long-term financing needs, and technological capacity gaps. Nevertheless, these dynamics illustrate the emergence of a new regional energy governance model characterized by network-based and polycentric structures, highlighting the essential role of Japan–Indonesia collaboration in advancing sustainable energy transition across Asia.

Keywords: AZEC, Japan and Indonesia cooperation, carbon emissions, energy transition, bilateral collaboration, Asian decarbonization.